### THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. First Session.

SATURDAY, MARGH 13, 1858.

BENATE.

MEMORIALS, PRITITIONS, ETC. Mr. HOUSTON presented joint resolutions of the legislature of Texas, setting forth that there is a considerable salastic remaining in the treasury of the United States of the appropriation made by the act of Congress passed February 28, 1858, providing for the payment of a certain portion of the public debt of Texas, owing mainly to the loss of securities by the holders of the same, and under these circumstances these parties may never be able to make the necessary exhibition of Texas liabilities at the department to enable them to obtain the money due them, and they may be compelled to apply to the State legislature for relief; and inasmuch as Texas is entitled to any and all balances in the treasury of the United States which have not been paid to the creditors under the act of Congress above referred to, they request their senators and representatives to use every exertion in their power to obtain the passage of a law authorizing the payment of any balance remaining in the treasury as aforesaid over to the accredited agent of the State of Texas. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRIGHT presented the petition of D. Meriwether, praying Congress to pass an act making an appropriation for his alary as superintendent of ladion, affering in the Mr. HOUSTON presented joint resolutions of the legis

praying Congress to pass an act making an appropriation for his salary as superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory of New Mexico from July 27, 1854, to April 31, 1857; which was referred to the Committee on Indian

Mr. HAMLIN presented the petition of Cynthia Cony,

with AMLIN presented the petition of Cynthia Cony, widow of Samuel Cony, praying a pension on account of the services of her tate husband during the war of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BiGLER presented three petitions of merchants and others, citizens of Philadelphia, in behalf of Rainey's line of occan mail steamers between Philadelphia and Savannah, and the West Indies and Brazil; which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post

Mr. CAMERON presented the petition of Charles Knapp, praying payment for iron furnished under con tract with the Secretary of the Treasury for the new cus-tom-house at New Orleans; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GWIN presented the petition of Arnold Harris and

S. F. Butterworth, sureties of William G. Kendall, late postmaster at New Orleans, praying to be released from the judgment against them.

REPORT FROM COMMPTEE

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Joseph Hardy and Alton Long; which was read and passed to a second reading.

BILL PASSED.

On motion by Mr. FESSENDEN, the following bill was taken up, considered, and passed:
Bill for the relief of the heirs-at-law of the late Abigail Nason, sister and devisee of John Lord, decease

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. WADE gave as a reason why he should speak upon this threadbare subject, that the people of Ohio were more deeply moved upon this question than they had ever been moved before. They were alarmed at the progress of the principles of despotism which they thought they perceived connected with the administration of this government. In this matter they were not alone, for the minds of the American necode were pondering upon government. In this matter they were not alone, for the minds of the American people were pondering upon little else than the great question now before the Senate, He regretted that the question of slavery should be so often thrust upon us, but its enormous magnitude seemed to throw every other question into the shade. Until it should be fairly settled one way or the other, he did not expect to hear much else discussed. A great deal had been said about northern aggression, but, in his judg-ment, the aggressions had been all the other way. As in-stances of what he deemed southern aggressions on the stances of what he deemed southern aggressions on the rights of freemen, he mentioned the amexation of Texas, the passage of the fugitive-slave law, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise hat he deemed southern aggressions on the the Missouri Compromise; and, not content with these, the North was now to be still further driven to the wall by the passage of this obnoxious bill, imposing a constitution upon the people of Kansas which they hate

and repudiate.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. W. caused some merriment by saying, that when old Moses entired a whole nation of slaves to run away, no doubt he was denounced by Pharach and the chivalry of Egypt as a funounced by l'naraon and the chivalry of Egypt as a lu-rious abolitionist; but there were doughfaces then, as now. There were some who preferred slavery in Egypt to freedom in Cansan, and those he supposed would be called "national men"—net "northern men with south-ern principles," but Israelites with Egyptian principles.

other enabling act submitted by Mr. Douglas, Mr. STUART, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MASON, and other sena tors obtained permission of Mr. W. to make brief explana-tions of their understanding of the circumstances attending that case, and the action of the Committee on Territories. who reported a bill to the Senate containing no provision that the constitution to be formed by the convention in Kansas should be submitted to the people for their ap-

oval or rejection.

Mr. BIGLER referred to the circumstances attending Mr. BIGLER referred to the circumstances attending the reporting by the Committee on Territories of the Toombs bill, which had been the occasion of unpleasant controversy between Mr. Dovoras and himself, and re-gretted that he was not in the Senate when this topic was introduced, and found himself at a loss to know how to meet what had been previously said. He declared that he had been, and was still, under the impression that the Toombs bill had been intended to bring Kanses is to the bill had been intended to bring Kansas into the Union through the agency of one popular vote—that for the election of delegates to the convention. Mr. Bigler manifested a disinclination to discuss the subject on account of the absence of the senator from Illinois

Mr. WILSON asked Mr. B. if he did not make a speech Kansas in the course of which he asserted that the stitution ought to be submitted to the people.

Mr. BIGLER replied that that was entirely irrelevant to the subject under discussion, but he would answer the question, notwithstanding. He did say in Kansas that the constitution ought to be submitted to the peobut justice to himself to add the he said that he had no other question in view than the one of slavery; and had any man asked him if it would not be sufficient to submit the slavery question, he would have answered without hesitation that that would have been all that was necessary. Furthermore, he made a speech in September immediately after his re-turn from Kansas, in which he held the precise views he

had uttered in the Senate on this subject.

Mr. BRODERICK thought that this debate, involving. as it did, a question personal to the senator from Illinois,
[Mr. Dovolas,] ought not to go on in his absence, and he hoped that senator would either be sent for, or the Senate would adjourn, so as to give him an opportunity to be here when the debate should be resumed. He thought the present view of the senator from Pennsylvania not entirely consistent with that previously presented by that senator would either be sent for, or the Senate

him.

Mr. BIGLER could not consent to remain quiet under an imputation that he had said in the absence of the senator from Illinois what he had not and would not say in his presence, and explained that what he had just said was consistent with his previous remarks on the subject. He had at no time cast imputation upon the senator fr

Illinois.

Mr. BRODERICK. That is my impression.

Mr. BIGLER. Then your impression is wrong. The senator from California seeks to put this question in a false view before the Senate, and I cannot submit to such

Mr. BRODERICK went on to say that his impression

Mr. BRODERICK went on to say that his impression was that when the senator from Pennsylvania made a statement on a former occasion of a conversation at the house of the senator from Illinois, at which that senator was present, and that senator denied it, the senator from Pennsylvania took it back. Inasmuch as the senator from Illinois was sick, he hoped, out of respect for him, the Senate would adjourn, or else go on with the consideration of other business, and postpone this discussion until next Monday. Mr. WADE said he was pretty tired, and would give

way to a motion for adjournment.

Mr. BRODERICK moved to postpone the bill under consideration until half-past twelve o'clock on Monday.

Mr. GREEN said he hoped that motion would not prevail. This debate must be ended.

Mr. PUGH desired to be permitted to say that after the debate to which allusion had been made between

Messrs. Biglass and before as a common friend of both parties, and he was under the impression that their misunderstanding had been entirely explained and reconciled. The schator from Pennsylvawas correct in saying that Mr. Douglas was present at t consultation, but he did not pretend to say that that senator participated in the particular conversation refer-red to. Dut Mr. P. did not see why a collateral matter should afford a sufficient reason for postponing the con-sideration of the bill; he would, however, defer to the

Mr. BIGLER stated that subsequent to that time he made a prepared speech, and vindicated himself by giving a history of the whole matter.

Mr. BRODERICK said that this matter had been alluded to

Air BRODERICA said that this matter had been aired dot in a speech made by the senator from New Hamp-safte [Mr. Halr] two or three weeks ago; and Mr. Douglas had said to him that if the matter ever came up again he would denounce it as a falsehood, unless the senator from Pennsylvania would make some retraction or expla-

BIGLER replied that Mr. Douglas had said no Mr. BIGLER replied that Mr. Douglas had said no such thing on the floor of the Senate, although the sen-ator from New Hampshire did allude to the subject; and that the Senator from California ought not to make such an issue with Mr. Douglas in his absence. Denounce as false, what? If anything, that the interview referred to left on my mind the impression that the Toombs bill was to bring Kansas into the Union without a vote on the con-stitution. That is all.

Mr. BRODERICK said that he must still insist on the

notion to postpone the matter. There were private bills on which the Senate could spend its time, if members

were not desirous of adjourning.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. GREEN called for the year and may which we Mr. GREEN called for the yeas and nays; which ordered. The question being taken, the motion agreed to—yeas 20, nays 18—as follows:

YEAS—Mesara Broderick, Chandler, Cark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlas, King, Pugh, Soward, Simonon, Suart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—20. NAYS—Mesara Allon, Benjamin, Righer, Brown, Clay, Fitch, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkannas, John-on of Tennessee, Konnedy, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Shietl, and

Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, and foombs—18.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messers. Bates, Bayard, Boll, Biggs, Sight, Cameron, Ravig, Iouglas, Durkee, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hamtin, Hammond, Henderson, Jones, Mallory, Pearce, Reid, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Wright, and tulee—24 Mr. KING announced that Mr. HAMLIN had paired off

# INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

with Mr. YULEE.

So the Senate adjourned.

REMARKS OF HON. CHAS. J. FAULKNER,

OF VIRGINIA, In favor of an increase of the Regular Army, and against the em-ployment of Volunteers in Utah; delivered in the House of Reg-resentatives, 9th of March, 1858.

Mr. FAULKNER. It would at any time, and under any circumstances, be a matter of regret to me to find myself compelled to differ on a question of military policy with the distinguished gentleman from Mississipii, [Mr. Quitman,] and with that committee over which he has the honor to preside, and of which we are both members. It is especially so at this juncture, when I believe that the necessities of the public service demand some increase of our uninary force, when I observe not only the apathy, but, I might almost say, the aversion, that has been shown by Congress to yield to these necessities of the public service, and when it becomes all who believe that the interest and honor of the country demand some increase of the military establishment, to harmonize their views, and not frustrate a common object by divisions among ourselves. I say, therefore, six, that if I could conscientiously support the bill that has been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, I would Mr. FAULKNER. !! would at any time, and under record conscientously support the bill that has been re-ported by the Committee on Military Affairs, I would do so; but I cannot give it my support. I do not believe, sir, that this bill comes up to the full ideas of the chair-man of that committee of what the interests of the coun-try at this juncture demand. I am very certain that there are at least some members of that committee who cast the weight of their influence in favor of the recommendations of that committee, and in opposition to the opposing scheme of policy, who will be found, upon this floor, when they come to record their votes, as hostile to the

one as they were to the other.

Sir, I believe that the interests of our public service at this time demand an increase of our military force. In all that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Quitmax] has said upon that aspect of the question, I entirely concur, as I do in the view that there is no power vested in the President of the United States, under the act of 1795, at all adequate to the present emergency in our affairs. But, sir, I dissent wholly from that gentleman in the conclusion which he has announced to this House, that the description of force, which is neither regular nor militia, but which partakes of some of the qualities of both—the volunteer—is the description of force which is most proper for our mesent service.

for our present service.

Mr. Speaker, I do not stand here to make any dispar ing reflection upon the volunteers. My knowledge of the and my own feelings would forbid such a course The annals of our country have been too often illustrated by their valor and their patriotism, and, I will say, by their efficient action in the field, to justify me in any general denunciation of them as an occasional resort of our military polley. For the purpose of national defence they are invaluable. They have intelligence, patriotism, spirit, and ardor. For a quick, brilliant, rapid campaign they surpass any other description of force. Yet, sir, they are liable to all the objections which, in the very nature of things, must apply to an untrained, undisciplined, inexperienced soldiery. There are exigencies of war to which the volunteer is the best adapted. There are other exigencies to which he is not suited; and there, sir, is the point of separation between the gentleman from Mississippi and myself. I do not regard the volunteer as the proper description of force for the exigency The annals of our country have been too often illustrate the answership and myself. I do not regard the volun-teer as the proper description of force for the exigency which has now arisen in the Territory of Utah. I do not look upon him as the proper force to send to that Terri-tory. I think that no inexperienced soldiery should be sent there. It never was designed or purposed, in my conception of things, that volunteers should be sent on such service as that now contemplated in that Territory No military authority in this country has called upon you for a volunteer force; and I much question whether, if you place them at the disposal of the Executive, he will find use or occasion for them. Nay, sir, I may hazard the opinion, perhaps with diffidence, that the prominence which the idea of volunteers now has in this country and before Congress is to be ascribed more to some

Sir, I believe that the exigencies of the country require the addition of five regiments to your regular army I presented that proposition to the Committee on Military Affairs, and, I am sorry to say, it there met but lit tle favor or encouragement. I am still of that opinion, though I am disposed, in deference to the views that have been expressed in the other branch of Congress, so far at been expressed in the other branch of Congress, so far at least to modify my proposition as to bring it within the range of its possible passage by Congress. I know some gentlemen will say that we should legislate without ref-erence to the views and action of a co-ordinate branch of the legislature. I admit that in every question involving principle we should do so; but, in mere matters of expediency I am not prepared to assert that such a position is proper. I go for something practicable. I go for that which is the best I can get under the circumstances. I find that body has voted down the five-regiment bill. I find that body has voted down the five-regiment bill. I find that it has, with almost equal unanimity, voted down the volunteer bill. I have, therefore, sought to obtain some proposition that might combine and harmon-ize the views of those who believe that some increase of the present military force of the country is necessary.

But, sir, I mean to throw upon this body its proper responsibility in regard to that measure. I shall bring forward that bill, and I shall ask this body to vote upon the recommendation of the Executive in regard to the five additional regiments. If that is voted down, I will then ask that the bill which I have presented, and which has been reinted may be adopted as a substitute of the second of the second of the second of the second of the substitute of the second of the se which has been printed, may be adopted as a substi-tute for the bill presented by the Committee on Military

Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, there is a very extensive misconception.

That mis as to the true actual strength of our army. That mis-conception arises from confounding the authorized strength of the army with its actual real strength, and from the failure to consider the large size of our staff, which, under an idea suggested by Mr. Calhoun, is adapted for an army of greater magnitude than any we may expect shortly to have.

may expect shortly to have.

Sir, the authorized strength of our army is seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-four men. Its actual strength is fifteen thousand seven hundred. From these you are to deduct the staff, embracing a large number of ordinance men, and the result is an actual strength of thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five men. If you deduct from that number those who, according to the statistics of the sanitary expelling to the statistics of the sanitary expelling. the statistics of the sanitary condition of our army, are unfit for active service, you will have left less than thirunfit for active service, you will have left less than thir-teen thousand men for all the purposes for which we want this force in the field.

Mr. GREEN said he hoped that motion would not prevail. This debate must be ended.

Mr. PUGH desired to be permitted to say that, after the debate to which allusion had been made between Messrs. Bigger and Douglas, he brought them together, impression that the other extending on the western slope of those mor from the British possessions on the north to the north to the Gulf or California, embracing within that limit, according to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, two hundred and forty-three thousand hostile Indians, or those who, at any moment, may become such, and who are in a con-dition and temper of feeling to become such whenever any prospect of advantage may tempt them to aggression. This force is also your military police to guard your

line of communications between the Pacific ocean and the Mississippi valley, covering something like nine thousand miles of emigrant route. It is scattered among one hundred and thirty-eight milltary forts and posts, there being little more than one company to each military post, and not one soldier to two miles of your emigrant and frontier routes. And set, sir, this is the army which we aire told is too large, and which has swelled beyond the necessities of the nation. Sir, is this army kept in idleness? Does this army consume the substance of the people without affording an equivalent in service? What are we told by those who have some right and some authority to speak fording an equivalent in service? What are we told by those who have some right and some authority to speak upon a question of this kind? Winfield Scott, who has not only achieved for himself a reputation of the first captain of the age, but who has, by his whole life, shown a capacity to estimate and a heart to feel for his compatriot in atms—what does he say? Look at his report for the last two years. Not a single report within that time has emanated from him in which he has not called the notice of Congress to the extraordinary sufferings, toils, services, and fatigues of that small army. Let me call the attention of, this House to one paragraph in his last annual report. He tells you;

report. He tells you: "For years they have been almost constantly in The years they have been almost constantly in pursuit of hostile Indians, through awamps and mountains in least and anows, and with no inconsiderable loss of life from frequent combuts, and a still greater mortality from excessive labor, duprivation, and disease. In other wars those hardships are occasionally broken by rest and com-fort, now long unknown to nine-tenths of our troops; and hence an other great evil—the numerous desortions which daily thin their

In other services, it seems, there is a respite fro

In other services, it seems, there is a respite from toil; there is some occasional moment of repose; but in our army, he tells you that they are under a continuing, wearing operation of fatigue and exposure, that destroys, and must break down, the small body of men who are thus compelled to endure these fatigues.

What says General Jesup, one of the best informed military men in this country? In his last report he tells you that this little army performs more duty, and carries on more extensive operations, than any one hundred thousand men in any other service in the world.

Well, sir, look at the general orders which are issued every year as a record of the acts of this army. You will there see that during the last year there were twenty-eight conflicts with our Indian fops, in which were exhibited an amount of suffering and exposure which triops have been very rirely called upon to endure. Talk to me about any want of capacity in the regular army of this country to meet the requirements of the public service, when I see in these army records that they have travelled more than one thousand miles in pursuit of Indians, marching in seven days three hundred and fifty miles, and in a single day eighty miles! Tell me of the want of capacity to endure. in a single day eighty miles! Tell me of the want of ca-pacity to endure the hardships of a military life, when you see them stretched, night after night, upon the frozen snows of the mountains, and feeding upon the horse they have been compelled to abandon, and suffering for days without water! Talk to me of the want of vigi lance, when you find, by referring to these army order that in one day a single party surprised and capture

that in one day a single party surprised and captured three Indian encampments!

Well, sir, do all these services of this band of men enable you to discharge that highest and hollest duty which a government owes to its people—the protection of their lives and property? Sir, I beg to call the attention of this House to what I regard, under the circumstances, as a solemn declaration and a solemn admonition from the executive department of the government to this holy. executive department of the government to this body. read from the last report of the Secretary of War:

"If there is a higher duty than another devolved upon a well-rege lated government, it is to afford perfect protection to its citizen against outrage and personal violence; yet this great obligation is me performed by the poernment of the United States. For a large pertic of the year, scarcely a week clauses without bringing to us intell gence of some Indian massacre, or outrage more shocking than deet itself; and it most frequently happens that these acts go unpunished allogether, either from the want of troops, for pursuit, or from the remoteness from the scenes of slaughter, which renders pursuit us-less."

Here you have, from that branch of the government upon which, emphatically, the constitution has devolved the duty of protecting the lives and property of the people of the country, the startling fact announced that this government does not perform the high duty which it owes to its citizens; and you are earnestly importuned, by every obligation which you one to your people, to provide the means of that protection which is their right, and which you have so far failed to furnish.

I say, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that, without the slightest reference to our relations with Utah, it is the duty of Congress to increase the military force of this country.

Congress to increase the military force of this country Gentlemen suppose that these recommendations from the President, from the Secretary of War, and from the Com-mander-in-chief, calling upon Congress to Increase the military force, have reference alone to our relations with Utah. It is not so, sir. They have reference to the defenceless condition of the Indian frontier; and they have further alluded to our relations with Utah as another matter worthy of the consideration of Congress. You are, therefore, to regard the Mormon rebellion as another element to be considered in addition to the existing military necessities of this country.

Sir, I am not disposed to spend much of the time of the House in adverting to this Utah question. It has been sufficiently discussed already in the newspapers and in this House. As to the cases of individual wrong and injustice that are supposed to have occurred in that Territory, I have nothing to say. They are asserted upon the one side and denied upon the other. They are not elements in the decision of this question. With their somilitary force, have refere

the one side and denied upon the other. They are not chements in the decision of this question. With their social and religious institutions—as abhorrent as they are to the dignity of human nature, to sound morality, and to the principles of the Christian faith—this government has nothing to do. But there is an aspect of their relations to us upon which we not only have a right to act, but on which it is our solemn duty to act, and to act but on which it is our solemn duty to act, and to act promptly. That Territory, sir, was pirchased by the blood and treasure of the people of these States. It was freely held out as a home and an inheritance to every man who chose to go there, and acknowledge the supremacy of our laws and the binding character of our institutions. It has now been settled by a popula-tion who deny their obligations to this federative system, who repudiate the authority of our laws, and tram-ple under foot the supremacy of our constitution. They have, by proclamation and by their acts, placed them-selves in an attitude of armed rebellion against your autherity. Professing some wild and treasonable ideas of the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," they assert their right to elect all their own officers, and to manage own affairs, in utter contempt and defiance authority of this government. They the authority of this government. They are carrying out these ideas practically. It is not simply the edict of Governor Young; he is sustained by the legislative council recently assembled in that Territory. They have denied admission to our civil officers and employees they deny admission into that Territory to your troops they have waylaid your trains, and plundered and robbed them; and they stand before you now in the attitude of hostile defiance to this government. Is there man upon this floor who will, for a moment, tolerate such an invasion of the rights of this nation? I am sure, sir, there is not one; there is not a heart in this hall that will not respond to the demand of the Executive to maintain the supremacy of the law and enforce the rights of our government in that Territory.

Then, Mr. Speaker, the real question, as I apprehend

t—a question upon which every gentleman here ought o desire information—is, what amount of force do the necessities of the country now require, and what should be the character of that force? Should it be, as recomor should it be an increase of our regular force? In the letermination of this question, there are economical and political considerations, as well as military considera-tions, to be weighed by this body. Sir, this is the 9th of March. More than three months have passed since the Executive of the United States has called the attention Executive of the United States has called the attention of Congress to this pressing exigency in our public affairs. You have known from the reports of the agents on your table the unsettled, unquiet, precarious condition of the Indian population. You have known for three months that Utah has been in armed rebellion against your government. You have known that the small advance corps that was sent there last summer is now within one hundred and thirteen miles of Salt Lake City—a force so small as to invite, by your apathy, in addition to the paucity of its numbers, aggression from the to the paucity of its numbers, aggression from the overwhelming forces of the Mormons and their Indian allies. Well, sir, to give to that advance corps the assist-ance that the Executive felt it was his duty to give them, to deter these Mormons from the rash attempt of attack-ing this force because of the paucity of its numbers, and to see that the laws of the Union are faithfully executed. he has felt compelled, under his high constitution obligations, to converge from Texas and the northwan army which he intends shall move from Fort Lea enworth in the month of May next for Utah. These scattered forces are concentrating at that point with the view to take up their march against the Utah Territory. That was a proper and necessary decision of the President. Hostilities from the Indian tribes were possible which left the Executive no discretion. He has there-fore ordered the frontier troops from along the line of the to march to Utah without delay. And now the ques-tion for this body is—a question which presents itself in a form that cannot be disregarded—what will you do

of the President's determination to concentrate the United States troops at Fort Leavenworth?

Mr. FAULKNER. It is not more power to state the date of the executive action on the subject. I considerated by the newspapers, speaking of the march of the army from Texas, Arkansas, and other points, where they have been recently stationed.

Now, the question, I speak, which forces itself on the consideration of every gentleman in this hall, is, what is

consideration of every gentleman in this hall, is, what is to be done with the Indian frontier, thus necessarily stripped of the force essential for its protection? How is this vacuum to be supplied? Is it to be supplied by regulars or volunteers? Would volunteers engage in that service? Would volunteers be indebted to any gentleitan who would place them on any such service as that? Will you refuse an addition to the regular force? Will you refuse both, and throw upon the Executive that responsibility which will devolve upon him under the law of 1795; to call out the militia for the protection of the frontiers—the most expensive and least efficient force that can be applied, necessarily so on account of its short term of service?

cient force that can be applied, necessarily so on account of its short term of service?

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that volunteers would not be of any material service for the exigency to which I allude, to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of our troops to Utah. But suppose it was necessary to organize an increase of your force, in addition to that army which will leave your western frontier in the month of May, to go and vindicate the laws of the land in Utah; what should it be—a regular force or a volunteer force? Sir, it is made an objection to the regular force that it becomes a permanent addition to your army, and a permanent source of expenditure; whereas it is said that volunteers may be disbanded at any moment when their term of service expires. I deny the force of any such argument. I say it is in your power, and it is so provi-

argument. I say it is in your power, and it is so provi-ded in the bill before you, to discharge this regular force, now proposed to be organized, at the end of two yestre. But, sir, there is a military aspect of the question of more importance than that. If you bring out vol-unteers for the Utah service you must send them there. They volunteer for that service. It is for that that they come under contract with the consequent and of more importance than that. If you bring out vorunteers for the Utah service you must send them
there. They volunteer for that service. It is for that
that they come under contract with the government, and
untrained and undisciplined as they may be, there they
piustgo. Whereas, if you make an addition to your reguher army, the practical operation will be, that you take
these raw recruits and send them to your Indian frontier,
while you can substitute it is so many veteran, experienced
troops, for the service in Utah. I repeat it, if you take volunteers, raw and undisciplined as they may be must march them on to Utah. That is where they nust march them on to Utah. That is where they have ontracted to go;, and nowhere else would you think of ending them. Weil, sir, that is a march of one thouending them. Well, sir, that is a march of one that a and two hundred miles at the very start. Is that a and two hundred miles at the very start. Is that a march for raw and inexperienced troops? And again, march for raw and them? Why, ir, for what service is it that you want them? Why, ir, for the most delicate service that has ever arisen under this federal government. It is to subdue a refractory Territory into obedience to your laws. So far, with all their rebellion, not one drop of human blood has yet been shed in that Territory. So far, from the foundation of this

government, not one drop of human blood has been shed in maintaining the supremacy of the constitution and laws. And I say, God forbid the day should ever arrive when this government is to be sustained by shedding the blood of its citizens. You want for this service a force from pas-sion, free from excitement—such a force as a wise govern-ment will always resort to for the maintenance of its aws. A regular soldier is an unimpassioned instrument of war. He is a machine in the hands of higher intelli-gence. Obedience is the law of his existence. He is ready o march or countermarch; to go into cantonment or go nto the cannon's mouth, as his superior officer may order tim to do. You want a soldiery which will be under him to do. You want a soldiery which will be under the perfect centrel of its officers. You want no soldiery that can or may control its own officers. You want such a force—if the prejudices of some gentlemen will excuse me for making the comparison—as this government had had in the Territory of Kansas for the last two years; where, amidst the wildest ravings of the social and po-litical tempest, it has, unaffected by the influences around them, succeeded in preserving law and order without shed-ding one drop of human blood. That is the sort of force you want in Utah. You do not want that force which a leading Virginia editor, in a paper that I received yester-day morning, says you do want. He says, recommending leading Virginia editor, in a paper that I received yester-day morning, says you do want. He says, recommending volunteers, that it would be best to send a body of men to that Territory who would go inspired by a religious repugnance to the abominations of Mormonism. This has been too much the language of the public press. I do not condemn the sentiment of opposition to the abominations of Mormonism. I only condemn it in connexion with an appeal to the military power of this country to put them down. I fear that much of the impulse given to volunteers has sprung from this sentiment of hostility to the religion of the Mormons.

Sir, too much has been urged in this country in favor of this expedition as a movement against the religion of

Sir, too much has been urged in this country in favor of this expedition as a movement against the religion of the people of Utah. I trust there is to be no religious war stimulated from these halls of legislation. We have nothing to do with the religion of that people, repugnant and degrading as it may be. We have no license in the constitution to "let loose the dogs of war" to hunt down may set of people for their religion, no matter how abhor-rent it may be. He who goes to Utah, whether as volun-teer or regular, with the intent and purpose of making teer or regular, with the intent and purpose of making war upon that people because of their religion, will, if he sheds blood on such a mission, have committed murder in the eye of the constitution. There is but one duty which devolves upon this government. It is to maintain the supremacy of our authority in that Territory. For all the rest we must trust to the mild influences of Christianity; we must trust to the benignant influences of our glorious form of free government, under which, as Jefferson has said, error may safely be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.

Sir, no man in the House will go further than I will in the performance of the proper duty which devolves upon

the performance of the proper duty which devolves upon us. I assert our full dominion over the Territories. I ill go all proper lengths to put down the Mormon rebellion. I will crush it in every form so far as it has array-ed itself in opposition to the authority of this govern-ment; but I would do it by the regular, established, cool, and unimpassioned judicial, and, if need be, milita

cool, and unimpassioned judicial, and, if need be, military energies of the country.

Sir, the gentleman from Mississippi tells us that the volunteer force is the peculiar growth of this country. If it be true that it is an American institution, and that, as auch, it is to us a source of national pride, it is because of its past recollections and history. Heretofore, this appeal has never been made to the country by Congress for volunteers, except when done to defend the sanctity of our homes and of our firesides: to expel the nyader from our soil, and to plant the victorious eagles of our country upon the capitol of a foreign foe. But n for the first time in our history, is Congress appealed to invoke the passions of this nation, to organize a volun-teer force which is expected to mark with blood the triumph of federal power over a Territory of this Union. I look with alarm upon such a precedent. I know the in-tensity of sectional hate and the rancor of political feeling which too often sway the passiens of this people. Establish the precedent once that federal power may make this appeal to the passions of the country to maintain its authority, and you inaugurate a practice and power fruitful of the most daugerous consequences in our system. From its successful application to a Territory. it will be an easy step, under the control of a reckle and dominant majority, to extend it to a State. Such precedents, once established, are not forgotten. They are seized by the hands of power, and perverted beyond the original intention. I am not willing to take step in that direction. It is not asked by the Presi

manded by the necessities of the country. But I must for the present pass over this aspect of the subject, and proceed with the military view of this ques-tion. The gentleman from Mississippi has said that it is tion. The gentleman from Mississippi has said time is a duty of this House to respond to the executive recommendations which have been made to us. I agree with him, and I go one step further than he has done. I say that, while it is the unquestionable right of Congress to determine the propriety of the increase of our military force, yet, sir, inasmuch as the constitution creates the President of the United States the commander-in-chief of our army, and devolves upon him the responsibility of this arm of the public service, it is no more than a proper deference and courtesy to that branch of the gov-rmment to place at its disposal the particular character or fine which it thinks most efficient for the purpose contemplated. Now, sir, there can be no mistake about the opinions of the Secretary of War upon this point. He has told us, in language too strong ceived, that he does not want volunteers.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman tell me where he finds the opinions of the President or Secretary of War

Mr. FAULKNER. The gentleman will find that I am Mr. FAULANDER. The general product to the report of the Secretary of War and President's message a statement of the comparative expenses of the volunteer and ment of the comparative expenses of the volunteer and regular forces of the country for the last twenty-two years. Why did he append these statistics, if it was not to admonish, and if need be to implore, Congress not to place in his hands a description of force which he does I well remember in 1854, when there was a threatened outbreak of the whole Indian population in the northwest, and when a call was made for an increase of the regular army, the attempt was made ith the Indian frontier?

as it is now, to substitute three thousand volunteers Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky. What was the date for the proposed increase of the regular army. The gen-

an from Missouri Mr. Punnes and myself had very much the same discussion then which has taker place now. He then called upon the War Department for an estimate of what would be the expense of three thousand volunteers; and the Secretary, after replying to the call, and showing that the expense of the three thousand mounted volunteers would be \$3,920,485—about one million and a balf more than the for, regiments called mounted volunteers would million and a half more than the four regiments called for proceeds, in the close of that report, to say that he had called upon Congress for a regular force; and if you substituted the militia for the regular force asked for. the responsibility of the consequences would not be upon

Well, sir, never was there a more threatenin Well, sir, never was there a more threatening general outbreak amongst the Indian tribes; and yet the policy of an increase of the regular army triumphed in that contest before the Thirty-third Congress. It was accordingly sent to that frontier; a single skirmish took place, and peace was restored. Now, sir, it was the deliberate opinion of that distinguished stateman and officer, familiar as he is with all branches of the public serficer regular and volunteer, in Mexican and in the Indian wars, that it thirds three thousand volunteers had been sent to that country at that time, it would have been followed by a general outbreak of Indian broatilities such as it would have, perhaps, taken years to quell, and bridy at the cost of millions of dollars.

Now, sir, it would seem that the present Secretary of War was apprehensive that Congress, from some outside pressure of popular feeling, might substitute a volunteer corps instead of the regular force asked fife; such he has therefore presented to Congress, accompanying his rejort, documents and statistics bearing upon that subject which it ought to be the duty of every member upon this floor to read before he are to more this bill.

therefore presented to congress, and that subject which documents and statistics bearing upon that subject which it ought to be the duty of every member upon this floor to read before he acts upon this bill.

The gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Qurman,] as an argument against the regular army, brought forward the number of describens from the regular army. Now, sir, that there should be described as having no repose from the toils and features of the camp, is not surprising. Especially it is Scott has described as having no repose from the toils and fatigues of the camp, is not surprising. Especially it is not surprising that desertions should occur in an army in a new country, in the new States, where labor is high; where there are no land bounties promised them to hold out until the end of their service; where they have, probably, no friends at home to cheer them on their return for their courage, or to frown upon them for their want of fidelity. The gentleman has asked, when, in the history of this country, did a volunteer ever desert? I refer the gentleman to the records of the Mexican war, and there I show him that there were three thousand eight hundred and seventy desertions from the Mexican war, and there I show him that there were three thousand eight huridred and seventy desertions from the ranks of the volunteers in that Mexican war; where-as, there were but two thousand eight fundred and forty-nine from the ranks of the regular army. And while "pon this subject of the Mexican war, I beg leave to call attention by a d table now before me, presenting some in-teresting facts." teresting facts.

It appears there were in that the some twenty-size and regulars and seventy-three thousaid tobunteer.

Of those who were killed and died of wounds in
there were eight hundred and sixty-two regulars. battle, there were eight hundred and sixty-two régulars, five hundred and sixty-seven volunteers. Of those wounded in battle, two thousand and seventy-five were regulars, one thousand three hundred and eighteen volunteers. In the battles of Contrems and Churubusco, fought 19th and 20th of Angust, 1847, there were, volunteers killed and wounded, two hundred and thirty-tihns; regulars, seven hundred and fifty-nine. In the battle of El Motino del Rey, fought 8th September, 1847, there were, of régulars killed and wounded, seven hundred and six; volunteers, none. There were, I presume, no volunteers engaged in that fight. In the battles of Chapullepec and city of Mexico, fought 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, were, volunteers killed and wounded, two hundred and seventy-three; regulars, five hundred and thirty-eight.

wounded, two hundred and seventy-three; regulars, and hundred and thirty-eight.

I do not present these facts with any view to disparage the volunteer force. They acted nobly. They did their whole duty to their country. But I present them because I believe that the regular army has not had that justice done to it by Congress and by the country which its gallantry, its sacrifices, its sufferings, its perils, and its toils so justly entitle it to receive from them.

The paymester's report exhibits a fact which does not seem questioned by the gentleman from Mississippi, that the mounted volunteer costs, in proportion to the infantry, six to one. But, says the gentleman, it is not a fair point of comparison to place the mounted volunteers against regular infantry. I say it is in one aspect a fair point of comparison. And why? The day has gone by, if I can read the records of this country, when you can rely upon volunteers except as a mounted force. Every man who now volunteers expects to do so as a mounted

man who now volunteers expects to do so as a mounte volunteer. Look at what occurred in Florida even. C the fifteen thousand volunteers, twelve thousand we mounted men. Look at the whole volunteer force of the country since the termination of the Moxican war, and out of a force of near eight thousand only four hundred and seventy-two were not mounted. Of the voluntee force in Florida at the present moment there is not on

Here the hammer fell.]

And the expiration of the hour prevented a furthe optimusnee of Mr. FAULKERE's remarks.

# OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEILEBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be receive this department until the fifteenth day of March proxime for the sue of any portion, or the whole, of two millions of dollars in treasur issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, or the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, whilm ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of december, the treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates.

ted States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder o

ted States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of laterest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposite must accompare such proposal, as security for a fulfilment. If the proposal is soft accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such of gosite. Should the proposal be variant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be scaled, and inscribed on the

All proposals under this notice must be scaled, and inscribed on t outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at il department at 12 o'clock, m., on said fifteenth day of March. HOWELL CORB,

Information has been received at this department from G. G. Flerot, esq., the United States consul at Bordeaux, of the death at the place of Mr. Franco Columbus Fenwick, a citizen of the United States and for several years past a resident at Bordeaux. Mar 11—3tif

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PERRY & BROTHER,

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## WASHINGTON CITY

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1848

#### OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

John M. Stockdale, at Fort Oodge, Iowa; reappointed Sumner B. Chase, at Osage, Iowa; reappointed

RECEIVERS. saac Cooper, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; resppoi Thomas Sargent, at Fort Dodge, Iowa; reappointed.

Abraham H. Palmer, at Council Bluffs, Iowa; reappointed.

### MR. FACLENER ON THE MODE OF INCREASING THE ARMY

The views of Mr. Fardkner, on the subject of army increase, are important, as representing that portion of the Military Committee of the popular branch of Congress which surces with the Executive and Gen. eral in-chief on the mode of augmenting our military force. His views have been misreported in geveral leading northern journals, and it is important that we should lay them correctly before the public, which we do in publishing his late speech in the House, to-day. It will be found to present a strong, and, what

seems to our mind, a conclusive argument against an increase of the army by volunteers, and in behalf of an increase by regulars. For immediate and active service in face of the enemy, well-officered and tolerally-disciplined volunteers are undoubtedly a very formidable arm of military power for offensive operations. The history of our country has also shown volunteer corps of sharp-shooters and pioneers to be often even more efficient in active operations against Indian savages on the immediate frontier of civilization than regulars. Better used to the saddle and better skiffed with the rifle, they very naturally prove themselves admirable scouts and a very efficient protection against the predatory and irregular incursions of undisciplined savages. The his tory of volunteers, however, from the foundation of the government to the present moment, has proved them to be, with all their admirable fitness for special purposes, far more expensive under all circumstances, and far less reliable in arcinous, protracted. and difficult service, than regulars.

It seems to us that the case of Utels is precisely one which presents all the circumstances and condi tions which imperatively forbid the use of rolunteers. There is, first, a long march over a vast wilderness of twelve hundred miles to be accomplished, before they reach the theatre of active operations. Undisciplined at the outset, it is impossible that the government can afford the delay, or that they can curounter the fatigues, of drill, during an exhausting and expensive jourgey. Arrived on the field of operations, they are not tren to be led to the onset of battle; but they are to be subjected to the most strict subordination, with a view of withholding and husbanding every blow that can possibly be spared the enemy. The object of their presence in Utah is to awe that rebellious people into obedie ace to the laws by their numbers, and not, if possible, to compel them to obedience by sanguinary attack,

If there ever was a service which required the thorough discipline and stolid impassibility of a regular corps, this of Utah is that one. If there ever was a service which, in the extreme delicacy of the responsibilities resting upon the invading force, and the distressing results which might ensue frem the rashness or impulsiveness of troops impatient of restraint and unused to the rigor of discipline, this is that service. We trust that all right-thinking and right-feeling men in Congress will ponder this subject well before they determine to force upon the administration, a class of troops which, however willingly they might accept them for other kinds of service, they could not employ in Utah without violating all their convictions of military and political propriety.

THE UNITY OF AMERICAN LABOR-ITS REAL

There is a large class of patent medicines which, capable of removing at once every disease that flesh is heir to. It is precisely so with the political nostrums of an equally confident and vigilant portion of our fellow-citizens. We undertook the other day to show that the real power of the American people is to be found not in numbers and numerical strength-not in blood, muscle, and bones-but in brains; in their inventive genius; in their capacity to discover the laws of mechanics; to unfold the principles of all the natural sciences, and to turn these to the uses of the human family. Under the operation of this powerful element of real prog ress, and believing the mind to be that kind of res ervoir which can never be filled-the more it is ceives the greater the room-we maintained that the real power of the State -in its industry, its pre ductions, its social and political institutionsbe found in the capacity of the people to multiply labor without increasing expenses, and to enlarge the sphere of human action and enjoyment at the least possible cost. This is simply the economy of life. It confers power because it adds production wealth, and happiness. It is the secret of Ameri can progress, because no other people on this side of the water can claim its possession.

The New York Tribune comes in with its and slavery patent medicine, and claims that we are indebted to its filthy nostrums for the healthy condtion of American labor which we so abundantly es joy. It was its nauseous pills that purified the blood of the system, which gave us a complexion so fair, a constitution so robust, and a mind so active. We say to the Tribune that we are successful only because the people of the United States, so far, have treated its medicine as an imposition and a fraud Our industry and our machinery work harmoniously together. There is not a discovery which does not benefit the whole; there is not a part of this whole that could be removed without impairing the strength and threatening the usefulness of every other part Slave labor is almost exclusively agricultural, and it is employed upon those fields where no other labor could be successful, and in the production of these staples which all the world require for comfort, convenience, and use. If we work a six-hundred million-man power, it is evident such a gigantic engine could hardly be operated without enlarging the ne cessities and wants of the human family, thus ere ating a demand for the productions of every species of agriculture and manufactures, which are so blended together in our country as to be wholly be-